



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

### SUMMARY OF REQUISITES FOR SUCCESS WITH THE LABORATORY AQUARIUM.

1. Use the right kind of jar, i. e., smaller one-pieced glass vessels for plants and larger ones for animals; shallow and wide aquaria for plants, deeper ones for animals.
2. Good light. Diffuse daylight is generally best. Direct and even strong sunlight for algae grown in summer.
3. Avoid access of dust and minimize evaporation.
4. Avoid presence of mineral salts and alkalinity of water.
5. Never change water nor add more than one-fifth of contents of the jar.
6. Advantages of the "forcing" method should be realized. Therefore, contents of an aquarium should be kept several months unless bacteria or oscillatoria or animals invade it. Give the spore stages a chance to appear.
7. Remove all animals as much as possible from plant aquaria.
8. Study the ecology of specimens in the field, and give the specimens in the laboratory jars as much as possible their native outdoor habitat, e. g., regarding light intensity, depth of water, kind of water, etc.
9. Find a good collecting ground preferably pools, dry part of the year, in order to replenish the laboratory jars, and do intensive rather than extensive field work.
10. Interest, perseverance and patience especially at the start.

---

## Our Birds in October and November.

BROTHER ALPHONSUS, C. S. C.

---

The reason why the writer failed to see three species of birds on one day only in October can be accounted for in two of the instances. On the 16th he did not visit a certain piece of lowland overgrown with brush, where he always found the Goldfinch, and on that day he did not see the bird elsewhere. The Song Sparrow was not seen on the 29th, the first time it was not found since its arrival on March 6th. Up to the date of its departure, on Nov. 8th, the bird was seen irregularly. I cannot account for not seeing the Snowbird, unless it be

that this species usually moves in flocks, seldom leaving individuals behind.

The fact that the Brown Creeper was seen only twice in October and four times in November leads me to think that this species is not abundant here. If this is not the case, like the scarcity of the Chickadee, I am unable to account for the Creeper's rarity in this locality.

During October the White-throated Sparrow was abundant as the Snowbird, but not so widely distributed as the latter species. The former shows a preference for swampy land. The Golden-crowned Kinglet was both abundant and widely distributed. The writer thinks the Bobwhite is now a rare bird in St. Joseph County. It was found by him only on one day, in October, since March 1, 1909.

In November the appearance only on one day of the Cardinal, Northern Shrike, Hairy Woodpecker, Belted Kingfisher, Mourning Dove and Towhee was due to the fact that these were migrating birds.

## OCTOBER.

Bird seen every day: Blue Jay.

Birds not seen on any day: Purple Finch, Ruby-crowned Kinglet.

Birds seen every day except on dates after their names:

Snowbird, 22.	Golden-crowned Kinglet, 28,
Myrtle Warbler, 10, 11, 26, 27,	29, 30, 31.
28, 29, 30, 31.	Crow, 13, 21, 27, 30.
Goldfinch, 16.	Song Sparrow, 29.
Chipping Sparrow, 11, 12, 14,	White-throated Sparrow, 5,
15, 17, 20, 25, 27, 29, 30, 31.	25, 27, 28, 29, 31.

Birds seen on dates after their names:

Brown Creeper, 6, 16.	Bluebird, 1, 2, 4, 6, 14, 15, 16,
Yellow Palm Warbler, 14.	18, 19, 20.
Chickadee, 24, 25, 29.	Cowbird, 4, 6, 15, 16.
Downy Woodpecker, 11, 12,	Brown Thrasher, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10,
17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 25, 26.	11.
Killdeer, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 16, 28	House Wren, 6, 7, 15.
to 31.	Towhee, 9, 15, 17 to 27.
Yellow-billed Cuckoo, 6.	Nighthawk, 13.
Flicker, 1, 2, 5, 9, 14, 15, 23.	Bobwhite, 24.
Field Sparrow, 1, 8.	White-crowned Sparrow, 1 to
White-breasted Nuthatch, 2,	4, 6, 16, 18.
4 to 8, 12, 15 to 20, 22, 29.	Hermit Thrush, 2, 6, 7, 12 to
Chimney Swift, 2, 3.	16, 18, 20, 21.

Mourning Dove, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 24.	Yellow-billed Sapsucker, 4 to 9.
Kingfisher, 4, 10, 11, 12.	Kirtland Warbler, 4.
Screech Owl, 24, 30, 31.	Purple Grackle, 6, 9.
Meadowlark, 1, 2, 4 to 7, 9, 16, 17, 23, 26, 27.	Phoebe, 7, 9, 13.
Robin, 1, 2, 3, 5 to 9, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 24, 26.	Yellow-throated Vireo, 11.
Vesper Sparrow, 1.	Fox Sparrow, 20, 22.
	Hell Diver, 12, 15, 24, 29.

## Number of species seen each day:

October 1, 16.	October 16, 16.
" 2, 18.	" 17, 13.
" 3, 14.	" 18, 16.
" 4, 18.	" 19, 13.
" 5, 16.	" 20, 13.
" 6, 22.	" 21, 10.
" 7, 18.	" 22, 12.
" 8, 15.	" 23, 13.
" 9, 17.	" 24, 16.
" 10, 10.	" 25, 9.
" 11, 12.	" 26, 10.
" 12, 13.	" 27, 7.
" 13, 11.	" 28, 7.
" 14, 13.	" 29, 7.
" 15, 15.	" 30, 6.
	" 31, 5.

Total number of species seen, 41.

## NOVEMBER.

Birds seen every day except on dates after their names:

Snowbird, 6, 7, 14, 16, 22, 27.	Blue Jay, 14.
Crow, 1, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 16, 19, 20, 22.	White-breasted Nuthatch, 1, 5, 6, 7, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 22.

Birds seen on the dates after their names:

Flicker 2, 17.	Golden-crowned Kiglet, 2, 12, 13, 16, 19.
Song Sparrow, 2, 3, 4, 7.	Goldfinch, 3, 7, 8, 12, 15.
Robin, 3, 26.	Belted Kingfisher, 8.
Downy Woodpecker, 4, 7, 12, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25 to 28, 30.	Tree Sparrow, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15.
Brown Creeper, 12, 13, 27, 29.	Towhee, 15.
Cardinal, 19.	Hairy Woodpecker, 23.
Screech Owl, 25.	Northern Shrike, 29.
Mourning Dove, 29.	Bobwhite, 30.

Number of species seen each day :

November 1, 2.	November 16, 3.
“ 2, 7	“ 17, 4.
“ 3, 7.	“ 18, 4.
“ 4, 6.	“ 19, 6.
“ 5, 3.	“ 20, 4.
“ 6, 1.	“ 21, 5.
“ 7, 4.	“ 22, 1.
“ 8, 6.	“ 23, 6.
“ 9, 4.	“ 24, 4.
“ 10, 3.	“ 25, 6.
“ 11, 2.	“ 26, 5.
“ 12, 8.	“ 27, 5.
“ 13, 4.	“ 28, 5.
“ 14, 2.	“ 29, 6.
“ 15, 8.	“ 30, 6.

Total number of species seen, 20.

Total number of species seen in October and November, 46.

---

## Notes on Priority of Plant Names.

J. A. NIEUWLAND.

---

In looking through the second edition of the *Herbarium Blackwellianum*, published by Trew,\* I found that this author in his own notes to this great work had restored a number of older generic plant names before other authors to whom they have been usually accredited.

These restorations are always made under the special caption, “*NOMEN GENERICUM*,” so that their significance can not be doubted.

Elizabeth Blackwell's names seem to be left quite as they were in the original pre-Linnaean edition, and I shall not make any reference to these. The famous handcolored plates of the first *Herbarium Blackwellianum* are also reproduced. The following cases of priority are worthy of mention :

---

\* *Herbarium Blackwellianum*, by Elizabeth Blackwell, Second edition in Latin and German, Century I-V, re-edited by Christopher Jacob Trew, Century VI, or Appendix by Christian Gotlieb Ludwig, Norimbergae, 1754-1773. [The volumes have no page numbers in the text, only the plates being numbered.]